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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/540,949	01/24/2006	Dieter Renner	026032-4854	3790
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EXAMINER				
CAILLOUET, CHRISTOPHER C				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/540,949

Applicant(s)

RENNER ET AL.

Examiner

CHRISTOPHER C. CAILLOUET

Art Unit

1791

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 April 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 17-20 and 23-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 17-20 and 23-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 June 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed April 5, 2010 has been entered. Claims 17, 29, 30 and 35 were amended.
2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. Claims 17-24, 27-29 and 30-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Storey et al. (US 5518269) in view of Yasuda et al. (US 6337461).

Storey et al. (Storey) discloses a method of making airbags with dynamic burn vents (Abstract). Storey discloses that a dynamic vent (28) is formed into the fabric of an air bag cushion (12) (Fig. 1-3; column 4, lines 45-61). Storey further discloses that the strength of the fabric in which the dynamic vent is made can be reduced by creating microholes or micropores (34) in the fabric (column 5, lines 10-23). Micropores are used to make a fabric slightly more permeable by adjusting the micropore size and spacing (Id.). Storey discloses that the fabric may have a thread count of 50 threads per square inch (column 6, lines 2-4).

Storey fails to disclose the exact intervals at which the microperforations may be made. Yasuda et al. (Yasuda) discloses a known method of making micro perforations into airbag covers (Abstract). Yasuda discloses that when making mechanical weakening zone, it is desirable to form microperforations every 0.2-5.0 mm along a predetermined cut path (column 4, lines 1-13). Yasuda further discloses that the less frequent microperforation can adversely affect the catastrophic mechanical failure of a

trim piece (Id.). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a known successful method of forming areas of catastrophic mechanical failure in a material, such as forming microperforations every 0.2-5.0mm as taught by Yasuda et al., into the method of Storey et al. because such a modification would have been within his technical grasp. Furthermore, insofar as Storey and Yasuda are both directed to methods in the same field of endeavor, forming pre-weakening zones in airbag deployment devices, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Yasuda into the method of Storey and form microperforations in the material every 0.2-5.0 mm.

The method of the above references as combined would result in utilizing a slightly permeable material with a thread count of 50 per inch would result in thread center to thread center spacing of 1.967mm (50/25.4mm). Multiplying the above spacing by Applicant's claimed range of 0.6 to 0.75 would result in a spacing of 1.184 to 1.477 mm, which falls into Yasuda's spacing of 0.2-5.0 mm.

Examiner notes that the preamble of claim 17 reciting an intended use of the method has no significance in the determination of patentability of Applicant's invention, since the body of the claim sets forth all of the limitations of the invention. If the body of a claim fully and intrinsically sets forth all of the limitations of the claimed invention, and the preamble merely states, for example, the purpose or intended use of the invention, rather than any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention's limitations, then the preamble is not considered a limitation and is of no significance to claim construction. *Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Hewlett-Packard Co.*, 182 F.3d 1298, 1305, 51 USPQ2d 1161,

1165 (Fed. Cir. 1999). See also *Rowe v. Dror*, 112 F.3d 473, 478, 42 USPQ2d 1550, 1553 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

As to claim 18, the method of claim 17 is taught as seen above. Storey et al. discloses that the micropores are formed by removing fabric material with a laser (column 5, lines 24-30).

As to claim 19, the method of claim 17 is taught as seen above. Yasuda further discloses that the microholes/perforations formed by the pulse laser results in an entry opening having a first dimension and an exit opening having a second dimension smaller than the first dimension (Fig. 4).

As to claim 23, the method of claim 17 is taught as seen above. Storey further discloses that the perforations are disposed in a linear arrangement (Figure 2a).

As to claim 24, the method of claim 17 is taught as seen above. Storey discloses that the holes are introduced at an angle, 90°, with respect to the surface of the textile surface structure (Figure 3).

As to claim 27, Storey discloses a process for preweakening a section of a vehicle interior component (Fig. 1).

As to claim 28, the method of claim 27 is taught as seen above. Storey discloses a process for preweakening a section of a vehicle interior component in the form of a seat (Fig. 8).

4. Claims 17, 24-26 and 35-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer et al. (US 20010010423) in view of Storey et al. (US 5518269), Yasuda et al. (US 6337461) and Gray et al. (US 20020153710).

As to claims 17 and 35-37, Bauer et al. (Bauer) discloses a process for preweakening the inside of an automotive trim piece (vehicle interior component) cover using a laser (Abstract). Bauer discloses that a laser partially removes material from a textile component to form a plurality of holes, thus defining a weakening zone in the material (Fig. 13; paragraphs 50 and 94). Bauer discloses component (fabric layer (118), foam layer (120) and support layer (116)) is laser treated from the back side (Fig. 16) (claim 37), it is inherent that the holes in the foam layer are formed before the holes in the fabric layer of the component.

Bauer fails to disclose that the spacing of the holes is 0.6 to 0.75 times the spacing between the threads of the textile surface. Storey et al. (Storey) discloses a method of making airbags with dynamic burn vents (Abstract). Storey discloses that a dynamic vent (28) is formed into the fabric of an air bag cushion (12) (Fig. 1-3; column 4, lines 45-61). Storey further discloses that the strength of the fabric in which the dynamic vent is made can be reduced by creating microholes or micropores (34) in the fabric to form a tear line (column 5, lines 10-23). Micropores are used to make a fabric slightly more permeable by adjusting the micropore size and spacing (Id.). Storey further discloses that the number of threads per inch as well as the size of the thread affects the tear strength of the fabric (column 5, line 65 - column 6 line 9). Storey discloses that the fabric may have a thread count of 50 threads per inch (column 6, lines 2-4).

Yasuda et al. (Yasuda) discloses a known method of making micro perforations into airbag covers (Abstract). Yasuda discloses that when making a tear line, it is

desirable to form microperforations every 0.2-5.0 mm along a predetermined cut path (column 4, lines 1-13). Yasuda further discloses that the less frequent microperforation can adversely affect the tearing performance of a trim piece (Id.).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to space the holes in accordance with the desired tensile strength of substrate for proper airbag deployment. As seen above Storey and Yasuda teach that the choice of fabric (thread size), the thread count/spacing of said fabric and the spacing/pitch of the microperforations are result effective variables for the tear strength of a material along a tear line. Depending on the choice of the above variables, during optimization of the spacing of said holes in the substrate to match the required tear strength of the system, it's expected that the spacing of the holes would fall within the range of 0.6 to 0.75 times the spacing between the threads of the surfaces of some of the textiles, as claimed.

Discovery of optimum value of result effective variable in known process is ordinarily within skill of art. In re Boesch, CCPA 1980, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ215.

The method of the above references as combined would result in utilizing a slightly permeable material with a thread count of 50 per inch would result in thread center to thread center spacing of 1.967mm (50/25.4mm). Multiplying the above spacing by Applicant's claimed range of 0.6 to 0.75 would result in a spacing of 1.184 to 1.477 mm, which falls into Yasuda's spacing of 0.2-5.0 mm.

The method of the above references as combined fails to disclose a method wherein the weakening zone is formed in the supporting element in a separate step or prior to laminating the foam and fabric layers (36) so that the holes in the foam and

fabric layers substantially coincide with those of the supporting element upon lamination. It is the position of the Examiner that forming perforations in the different elements and thereafter aligning said perforations for proper registration for the element is well known in the art and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention. Gray discloses a method of making airbag panels comprising of a substrate layer (8), a foam layer (6), and an outer shell layer (4) (Fig. 2). Gray further discloses that apertures (36) may be formed in the substrate (8) by laser prior to bonding said substrate to the foam (6) and outer shell (4) layers (paragraph 118). Gray further discloses that the apertures (36) are sealed with a tape prior to lamination (paragraph 117). Gray teaches that the apertures (36) may also remain sealed by forming said apertures as closed sections that are laser cut open after bonding said substrate to the foam layer (paragraph 118). Gray teaches foam is prevented from penetrating the cavity below the substrate by forming and sealing the apertures prior to lamination (Id.). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of the above references as combined to form and cover holes on the substrate prior to lamination to the foam layer, and would have been motivated to do so because Gray teaches such a step prevents unwanted foam in the cavity below the substrate.

Furthermore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a known successful method of producing an airbag, such as forming the tear lines in the different layers in separate steps prior to lamination of layers into a

unitary pieces as disclosed by Gray et al., because such a modification would have been within his technical grasp.

As to claim 24, the method of claim 17 is taught as seen above. Storey discloses that the holes are introduced at an angle, 90°, with respect to the surface of the textile surface structure (Figure 3).

As to claims 25 and 26, the method of claim 17 is taught as seen above. The above references as combined fail to disclose making holes in the fabric (outer shell) layer at an angle of 20 to 45 degrees or more specifically at an angle of 30 degrees relative to the surface of the fabric layer. Gray discloses that angled apertures (69) are formed into the outer shell layer (11) so that the apertures in the outer layer may be offset from the apertures (36) in the support layer (17) (Fig. 16). Gray teaches that this angled offset is necessary in order to form a tear pathway with both a horizontal and vertical vector component, whereas if there is not offset, the tear pathway only has a vertical vector component (paragraph 140). Gray teaches that the apertures are preferably formed at angles of 28 to 58 degrees (foam thickness of 8mm with offset of 5mm and 15 mm respectively) (paragraph 141-143). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of the above references as combined to include creation of apertures in the outer shell/fabric layer at an angle of 30 degrees, because Gray teaches that angled apertures are necessary in order to create tear pathways with both a horizontal and vertical component vector.

Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of creating angled apertures in the outer layer of

Gray et al. in the method taught by the above references as combined because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been able to carry out such a substitution to achieve the predictable result of creating an airbag cover with tear seams having both a horizontal and vertical component vectors. "The combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results." *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S.Ct. 1727, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

As to claim 38, the method of claim 35 is taught as seen above. As stated above, Bauer discloses that apertures are made in the supporting element by laser (Fig. 16).

Claims 39 and 40 are rejected for the same reasons that claims 17 and 24-26 are rejected above.

5. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer et al. (US 20010010423), Storey et al. (US 5518269), Yasuda et al. (US 6337461) and Gray et al. (US 20020153710) as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Kim (US 20020047252).

The above references as combined fail to disclose that the fabric of the above references as combined may be used as a component for an item of clothing for motorcyclists with integrated airbag. Kim discloses jacket with deployable airbags for safety in an auto collision (Abstract; Figure 7). Kim discloses that upon detection of a collision, the jacket will deploy airbags from within the jacket (paragraph 14; Fig. 6). Kim further discloses that the jacket may be made of leather, vinyl, or other fabrics such

that the jacket is functional and comfortable (paragraph 36). Insofar as Kim and the above references as combined are analogous arts from the same field of endeavor of airbag components and their production, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilize the tear line formation technique of the above references as combined to produce the tear lines for airbag deployment in the jacket of Kim because one of ordinary skill would have recognized the advantage of a jacket component with hidden airbag tear lines.

6. Claims 30-32 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer et al. (US 20010010423) in view of Storey et al. (US 5518269) and Yasuda et al. (US 6337461).

Bauer et al. (Bauer) discloses a process for preweakening the inside of an automotive trim piece (vehicle interior component) cover using a laser (Abstract). Bauer discloses that a laser partially removes material from a textile component to form a plurality of holes, thus defining a weakening zone in the material (Fig. 13; paragraphs 50 and 94). Bauer fails to disclose that the spacing of the holes is 0.6 to 0.75 times the spacing between the threads of the textile surface.

Storey et al. (Storey) discloses a method of making airbags with dynamic burn vents (Abstract). Storey discloses that a dynamic vent (28) is formed into the fabric of an air bag cushion (12) (Fig. 1-3; column 4, lines 45-61). Storey further discloses that the strength of the fabric in which the dynamic vent is made can be reduced by creating microholes or micropores (34) in the fabric to form a tear line (column 5, lines 10-23). Micropores are used to make a fabric slightly more permeable by adjusting the

micropore size and spacing (*Id.*). Storey further discloses that the number of threads per inch as well as the size of the thread affects the tear strength of the fabric (column 5, line 65 - column 6 line 9). Storey discloses that the fabric may have a thread count of 50 threads per inch (column 6, lines 2-4).

Yasuda et al. (Yasuda) discloses a known method of making micro perforations into airbag covers (Abstract). Yasuda discloses that when making a tear line, it is desirable to form microperforations every 0.2-5.0 mm along a predetermined cut path (column 4, lines 1-13). Yasuda further discloses that the less frequent microperforation can adversely affect the tearing performance of a trim piece (*Id.*).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to space the holes in accordance with the desired tensile strength of substrate for proper airbag deployment. Depending on the choice of fabric (thread size), the thread count/spacing of said fabric, the tear strength of the system, during optimization of the spacing of said holes in the substrate to match the required tear strength of the system, it's expected that the spacing of the holes would fall within the range of 0.6 to 0.75 times the spacing between the threads of the surfaces of some of the textiles, as claimed. *Discovery of optimum value of result effective variable in known process is ordinarily within skill of art.* In re Boesch, CCPA 1980, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ215.

The method of the above references as combined would result in utilizing a slightly permeable material with a thread count of 50 per inch would result in thread center to thread center spacing of 1.967mm (50/25.4mm). Multiplying the above

spacing by Applicant's claimed range of 0.6 to 0.75 would result in a spacing of 1.184 to 1.477 mm, which falls into Yasuda's spacing of 0.2-5.0 mm.

As to claim 31, since the component of the above references as combined is laser treated from the back side, it is inherent that the holes in the foam layer are formed before the holes in the fabric layer of the component.

As to claim 32, the method of claim 30 is taught as seen above. Bauer further discloses bonding a supporting element (108, 116) to the foam and textile layers (Fig. 10, 16; paragraphs 90-91 and 99-102).

As to claim 34, the method of claim 32 is taught as seen above. Bauer discloses that a weakening zone is formed in the supporting element after joining the foam and textile layers to the supporting element (Fig. 16).

7. Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer et al. (US 20010010423), Storey et al. (US 5518269) and Yasuda et al. (US 6337461) as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of Gray et al. (US 20020153710).

The method of the above references as combined fails to disclose a method wherein the weakening zone is formed in the supporting element prior to laminating the foam and fabric layers. It is the position of the Examiner that forming perforations in the different elements and thereafter aligning said perforations for proper registration for the element is well known in the art and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention. Gray discloses a method of making airbag panels comprising of a substrate layer (8), a foam layer (6), and an outer shell layer (4) (Fig. 2). Gray further discloses that apertures (36) may be formed in the substrate (8) by laser prior to

bonding said substrate to the foam (6) and outer shell (4) layers (paragraph 118). Gray further discloses that the apertures (36) are sealed with a tape prior to lamination (paragraph 117). Gray teaches foam is prevented from penetrating the cavity below the substrate by forming and sealing the apertures prior to lamination (Id.). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of the above references as combined to form and cover holes on the substrate prior to lamination to the foam layer, and would have been motivated to do so because Gray teaches such a step prevents unwanted foam in the cavity below the substrate.

Furthermore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a known successful method of producing an airbag, such as forming the tear lines in the different layers in separate steps prior to lamination of layers into a unitary pieces as disclosed by Gray et al., because such a modification would have been within his technical grasp.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed April 5, 2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's arguments, the recitation that the method is intended for producing a weakening zone on a component for deployment of an airbag device has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the

claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa v. Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In response to applicant's argument that there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness may be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988), *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992), and *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). In this case, Yasuda teaches that forming microperforations every 0.2-5.0 mm in a material is a known successful method of forming a pre-weakening zone in an airbag deployment device, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill to incorporate this teaching into the method of Storey so as to ensure sufficient pre-weakening of the fabric in the method of Storey.

In response to applicant's argument that Yasuda is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, both Storey et al. and Yasuda discloses a method for forming a pre-weakened zone in an airbag deployment device, which is the same field of endeavor as Applicant's claimed method.

Applicant argues on page 9 of the Remarks in regard to claim 28 that Storey fails to teach pre-weakening of a seat component. As stated in the rejection above, Storey discloses a process for preweakening a section of a vehicle interior component in the form of a seat (Fig. 8).

Applicant argues on page 13 of the Remarks that claim 39 is patentable over Storey and Yasuda because said references fail to teach or disclose forming the holes in the fabric at an angle of 20-45 degrees relative to the surface of the fabric. Examiner acknowledges this, but as stated in the rejections of claims 25, 26 and 39 above, Gray discloses the formation of angled apertures are necessary in order to create tear pathways with both a horizontal and vertical component vector.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHRISTOPHER C. CAILLOUET whose telephone number is (571)270-3968. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday; 9:30am-4:00pm, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Phillip Tucker can be reached on (571) 272-1095. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Christopher C Caillouet/
Examiner, Art Unit 1791

/Philip C Tucker/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1791